

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

No. 92, Vol. 4.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1865.

Price 6d. or 12 cts.

THIS JOURNAL is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and despatched by Mail and Express to all parts of these Colonies, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, the Eastern Provinces and Great Britain.

The utmost care is taken to procure authentic information from all the mining districts of British Columbia, and every exertion made to obtain reliable statistics respecting the country generally.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1865.

A WANT.

Under this head, on the 3rd December last, we alluded, in a short paragraph, to the fact that very many of the settlers in the interior were most anxious to have their allotments surveyed so that they might be in a position to pay for and obtain a title to the same. We may mention, *en passant*, as a curious coincidence, that the *Government Gazette* of the same date contained a notice informing "all persons who are in legal occupation of pre-empted Country Lands in the vicinity of New Westminster, and who are anxious to have their claims surveyed, will notify the same to the Lands & Works Department, without delay." This notice is all right and proper as far as it goes. But why restrict its application to the "vicinity of New Westminster?" We opine the want is less keenly felt here than it is in the interior. We would not desire to annoy the government by bringing mere imaginary grievances under its notice, or advocate any step involving more or less expenditure of public money if we did not feel thoroughly convinced that it would result in public benefit or conserve private rights. It is known to us that the want to which we allude is much felt by a very considerable number of settlers in central and upper agricultural districts of this colony. We all know what a loose, confused affair the pre-emption law is, particularly as respects the defining of the boundaries of pre-emption claims, especially in the total absence of any base lines to guide the settler in locating his claim. Well, under this law people have located and improved lands with a very vague idea indeed as to their boundaries; and thus a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity is engendered which militates against the permanent improvement of his property, inasmuch as it is impossible to tell with any degree of certainty where the lines may be run, or whether part of his "betterments" may not fall to the lot of a neighbor. In any country a farmer is not likely to clear and enclose unsurveyed land, in respect of the ultimate boundary of which so much uncertainty exists, with that heartiness and confidence with which he might be supposed to do under more favorable circumstances. But especially is this the case in the interior of this country, where these improvements are attended with so much outlay. Another feature of the case demands special attention. Many of these farms are adjacent to Indian claims, and serious trouble and misunderstanding have arisen between the settler and the native respecting boundaries &c. which would be prevented by a proper survey. The immediate survey of these lands is, therefore, demanded, not only in order to encourage and promote agricultural pursuits in the country, but to prevent those misunderstandings between the two races which, if permitted to ferment, may culminate in a very serious state of things. It will hardly be necessary for us to point out the paramount importance of encouraging and promoting, in every legitimate way, the settlement of the agricultural lands of British Columbia. But we are aware of a fatal tendency in mining countries to underrate, if not entirely overlook, the relative importance of agriculture. The opening up of new diggings and the construction of roads are objects of great importance, and should be vigorously promoted by the government. But if British Columbia is ever to attain that rank amongst the colonies which we hold to be her destiny a settled industrial population is a *sine qua non*. Our gold mines are invaluable as the means of attracting population, and sustaining the country in its earlier stages, affording the means to clear the way for the permanent settler. But we can never make a colony out of miners and gold mining alone. The wisdom of the government is, therefore, to so use and direct the working of the gold-fields of British Columbia as most effectually to promote permanent settlement. While legislation necessary to develop our mineral resources claims serious attention the government should be ever solicitous to direct all towards the one grand object of securing and retaining a rural population. We are quite aware that with that class of our population who have come here solely to secure as much gold as they may and return to their native country, who have no notion of adopting British Columbia as their permanent home, this doctrine is anything but popular. All that they care for is cheap sup-

plies, low taxes, good roads and open mines. And no blame to such men. But, because such is the fact, would government be at all justified in sacrificing the permanent interests of the colony simply to enrich men who have come from almost every country on the face of the globe to carry away as much of our wealth as possible? We are far from underrating the importance of the mining interests; but we deprecate a policy which would conserve such interests to the neglect of those which we deem to be of infinitely greater importance in a colonial point of view. The task entrusted to the government is of a far higher and more noble character than the mere directing of the working of our mines. It is nothing less than the building up of a British colony upon the shores of the Pacific—may we not say the building up of a most important section of the great British Empire of America? It is in view of these considerations, hurriedly and imperfectly alluded to, that we entreat the government to entertain the most tender and vigilant solicitude for the interests of those who have become, or are disposed to become permanent settlers in the country, and especially those who are turning their attention to the cultivation of the soil.

New Advertisements.

JUST RECEIVED

—AND—

FOR SALE!

BRUSSELS and KIDDERMINSTER Carpets; Hearth Rugs; Blankets, four point; Flannels; Boots; Shoes; Socks; Underclothing; Hats; Caps; Clothing, in the latest styles; Dress Shirts; Baltic Shirts; Collars, paper and linen; Silk Ties; Boys' Suits; Umbrellas; Superfine Cloth, black and blue, from the best manufactories. All of which will be sold at the LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.

WILLIAM GRIEVE.

New Westminster, Nov. 25, 1864. no206

FRASER RIVER SANDS.

CAUTION TO MARINERS

NO. 1 AND 2 BEACONS (North and South Sand Heads), have been carried away during the late gales.

JAMES COOPER, Harbormaster. December 16th, 1864. del106

FURNITURE, BEDDING

—AND—

WILLOW-WARE.

WITHROW & TILLEY,

HAVING just received a large stock of beautiful Furniture & Willow-ware, direct from foreign markets, and selling at such prices as will induce the citizens of New Westminster and the people of British Columbia generally to purchase here instead of going to another market.

JUST ARRIVED!

Fine Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Suits; an assortment of fine Bed-room Suits, consisting of Oak, Chestnut, and plain painted; Sofas, Bureaus, Whatnots, Piano Stools, Hat-trees, Centre and Card Tables, Toilet and Saloon Tables, Dining Extension Tables, Cradles, Cribbs, and a large assortment of Oak, Mahogany and Wood Chairs; Bedsteads of every description; and, in fact, nearly everything in the FURNITURE LINE.

ALSO, A fine assortment of Willow-ware, Gilt and Rosewood Picture Frame Moulding, different sized Looking-glass Plate, Mahogany and Walnut Boards & Veneers.

ALSO, Feathers; Hair, Pulp and Straw Mattresses always on hand and manufactured to order. Furniture manufactured and repaired. Pictures framed, Maps mounted and varnished. Undertaking promptly attended to.

Persons intending to purchase would do well to call and see our stock before going elsewhere.

WITHROW & TILLEY. oe226

TO LEASE—Lots suitable for business purposes. J. A. R. HOMER

New Advertisements.

A CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

PAY AS YOU GO!

BELIEVING that

the Credit business is alike injurious to the buyer and the seller, by causing the former to pay more for his purchases, in fact, compelling those who do pay to pay also for those who don't, and by tempting him to buy more than he would if he paid down: to the latter by making bad debts, and by depriving him of the use of his means, and thus preventing him from buying on the best terms,

THE subscribers have determined that after the FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER

next they will close their books, and sell no more on credit, but sell for CASH ONLY;

and in order to induce purchasers to deal with them, they will dispose of their present stock at COST and CHARGES. All outstanding accounts will be made out and ready for delivery on the 1st of December, and must be settled by CASH or NOTE immediately, as all accounts unsettled and notes past due on the 15th of December next will be put in *suit* for collection without fail.

UNWILLING as the subscribers are to make costs, this course is absolutely necessary to enable them to meet their obligations.

CLUTE & MAJOR, Columbia Street.

no12 New Westminster, November 12th, 1864. tc

LUMBER! FOR SALE.

5,000,000 FEET ROUGH,

3,000,000 FEET DRESS'D,

In lots to suit, for Exportation.

J. A. WEBSTER & CO. no546

New Advertisements.

HENRY HOLBROOK, WHARFINGER, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, DEALER IN PROVISIONS, FEED, ETC.

BONDED STORAGE FOR 1000 TONS OF GOODS in Stone Fireproof Warehouse. Goods Forwarded up country, and every accommodation given to vessels loading or discharging at the Liverpool or Upper Wharf. del106

F. G. RICHARDS

Has Returned from Cariboo

AND IS STILL AT HIS OLD STAND,

BLIZZARD SALOON,

—ON—

Holbrook's Wharf, WHERE HE WILL BE GLAD TO SEE

OLD FRIENDS.

COLONIAL HOTEL,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

—opposite—

Messrs. Grelley Brothers

Have added to their comfortable

Hotel and Restaurant,

A SPLENDID

Billiard Saloon,

In which will always be found the best

DRINKS AND CIGARS.

In connection with the above they have opened a Store stocked with the choicest Brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, PORTER, ALES, BRANDIES, RUM, CIDER, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, BITTERS, &c., which they will sell by the bottle, gallon, or in case.

—ALSO— THE BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS, Havana, Manilla and Cheroots. New Westminster, July 18, 1862. jy19

PICHT & HOYT, NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Spirits, Wines, Ales and Segars.

BRANDIES—French, H. & F. Martell, Pelevoisin and American in bulk and cases; RUM—Jamaica and other brands; WHISKEY—Scotch, Irish, Bourbon and Monongahela in bulk and cases; GIN—Holland in bulk and cases; OLD TOM—Different brands; WINES—Port, Sherry, California wines, various brands; CHAMPAGNE, PORTER & ALES—Different brands; SYRUPS & BITTERS—All kinds; HAVANNA SEGARS—Different brands.

PICHT & HOYT,

New Westminster, B. C.

BREWERS & MALTSTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Brewer Stock; DISTILLERS,

AND DEALERS IN

DOUBLE REFINED SPIRITS,

40° over proof, superior to any;

—ALSO—

REFINED ALCOHOL

In Tins, 95 per cent. ap206

Victoria Advertisements.

THE

Royal Insurance Company.

—FOR—

Fire & Life Insurance.

CAPITAL Ten Million Dollars!

HEAD OFFICES,—Liverpool and London.

CHAIRMAN,

Charles Turner, Esq., M. P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN,

Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., & E. Johnston, Esq.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY,

PERCY M. DOVE, ESQ.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE APPOINTED the undersigned their Agents for

Vancouver Island & British Columbia,

and will now accept proposals for Insurance both in the

Fire and Life Departments.

They feel confident that the known Standing and Character of this Office, the sound principles on which it is established and the magnitude of its resources, will obtain for it a fair share of public patronage.

James Dickson, Esq., M. D., has been appointed Medical Examiner to the Life Branch.

ANDERSON & CO., Wharf Street. ja24

Victoria, 20th January, 1863.

CITY BAKERY

—AND—

COFFEE SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed to his new and commodious establishment on the

Corner of Columbia and Hall Streets,

where he hopes to receive from a generous and discriminating public an extended patronage, commensurate with his increased facilities for accommodating them.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pies and Cakes,

supplied at all hours, and at reduced rates.

Orders for WEDDINGS and PARTIES promptly attended to.

JOSEPH SOREL. ma4

New Westminster, March 3, 1863.

LOCHLOMOND HOUSE!

AT THE

Seventy-four-mile Post

ON THE

Lillooet-Alexander Road.

THE PROPRIETOR calls the attention of travellers to Cariboo to this House, which is just opened for the travelling public, where Good Meals can be had at all hours, with all the delicacies of the season.

THE BAR

will contain CIVILITY, and the best

LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

This is the first house within 15 miles where good water can be obtained, and, being 27 miles above the Junction, affords a comfortable and convenient stopping place.

Packers, Stagers and Teamsters are informed that they will find good stabling and the best of provender, as well as an excellent run for cattle on the grounds. The strictest attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may patronize the Lochlomond House.

JOHN McMURPHY. Lochlomond, British Columbia, Yatch, 1863. tc

DOUGLAS-LILLOOET ROUTE.

PEMBERTON HOUSE, PORT PEMBERTON!

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE is now kept by the undersigned, who guarantees that its past reputation as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL shall be well maintained by him; and he is desirous of securing to the public that amount of comfort and accommodation for both ladies and gentlemen that the traveller both desires and expects. He will further guarantee that no one shall leave his house without getting "value received" for his money, and that in the shape of a good meal, good lodging, and attention to his wants at a fair remuneration.

There are also private rooms for families, and for those who desire them. There is a Bar attached to the House, with good Liquors, Cigars, etc., etc., and a Baggage table for their use and diversion.

The undersigned hopes for a fair share of patronage, and that the merits of this route, in the accommodation, ease and quickness of travel which it affords, will be appreciated by the travelling public.

au136c WILLIAM SMITH.

A CARD!

To the Editor of the British Columbian.

SIR:—As large and mighty advertisements have of late become so common, we think it an almost unwarrantable proceeding to inform the public that we have superseded the Town Council in St. Millard's stone building, where consigned goods in great variety and of the latest fashion must be sold.

Auction Sales will be held twice a week, commencing on Wednesday, 5th instant, at noon.

HOOPER & CO. oc10c

January 7, 1865.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

This journal is published every Wednesday and Saturday, at the office, Lytton Street, New Westminster. Single copy, price 4d., or 12s. 6d. per quarter, 30s., or \$2.50; half-yearly, 18s., or \$2.50, and yearly \$1.10s., or \$7.50. Subscriptions must be paid in advance. 240 Copies of this paper can be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Clarkson & Co., Columbia Street.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient Advertisements, 2 inches and under, \$2 first insertion, and one dollar each subsequent insertion. Over two inches, \$1 per inch for first insertion, and half a dollar for each subsequent insertion. Special contracts with regular advertisers. Advertisements in order to ensure insertion, should be sent in before noon of the day before publication. All Advertisements for insertion in the BRITISH COLUMBIAN must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid each month in advance. All Advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS DAY.

Pay up and Pay down.—Clute & Major.
Messrs. Dickinson Bros.—Butchers, &c.
Saw-mill For Sale—Valentine Hall.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1865.

British Columbia Bible Society.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The anniversary meeting of the British Columbia Auxiliary of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY was held in the Hyack Hall on Wednesday evening, the Hon. H. P. P. Crease, Attorney-General, in the chair. The proceedings were opened by the reading of a passage of Scripture by the Rev. E. Robson, and prayer by the Rev. H. Reeve.

The hon. chairman briefly explained the general object of the meeting, and called upon the Rev. R. Jamieson, as one of the Secretaries, to read the Annual Report, as prepared by the Committee of Management, paying that gentleman at the same time a very high compliment for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office during the past year.

A letter was read from His Excellency Governor Seymour, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the meeting, but assuring the Society of his best wishes and material aid. The Secretary then proceeded to read the Committee's Report, which, although somewhat lengthy, was listened to with evident interest by the very large and highly respectable audience which was assembled upon the occasion. Considerations of space prevent our publishing more than the following meagre extracts from the Report, which was unanimously adopted by the public meeting:—

"In this the first year of our Society's work we have thankfully to acknowledge a very fair measure of success. All must be familiar with the peculiar difficulties to be met with in prosecuting the work of Bible circulation in the present circumstances, and present early stage of the history of this colony. And though it be the day of small things with us, the details of the Society's operations now to be presented are calculated to excite feelings of devout gratitude in the heart of every follower of God and every lover of his Word that we are even here privileged and honored to be the humble instruments in doing comparatively so much in disseminating the Book Divine."

Notwithstanding the difficulties referred to, and the unexpected backwardness of the season, the report shows an income of \$1057 12s., with about \$60 yet to be received from Yale and \$49 due on subscription list, thus making a total of \$1166 12s. The total expenditure was \$847 52s., leaving \$299 60s. in the Treasurer's hands. There is due to Parent Society for stock ordered and just arrived \$267, which more than covers the balance in hands.

The total issues of Bibles and Testaments amount to 516 volumes in ten different languages, namely, English, French, Spanish, Gaelic, Welsh, Hebrew, German, Italian, Russian and Irish. Fifteen volumes have also been distributed gratuitously to hospitals, steamboats and boarding houses. There are two branches connected with the Auxiliary in this city. The Yale branch is presided over by E. H. Sanders, Esq., J. P., with the Rev. H. Reeve, Secretary, the Rev. E. Robson, Treasurer, and has made very praiseworthy and successful efforts in carrying on the good work. Particulars will be given in the published abstract. The Lillooet branch was organized by the appointment of Hon. A. C. Elliott, J. P., President, and the Rev. R. L. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer. It has done nobly, and has sent in all \$115 7s. as the proceeds of sales and contributions.

The Committee concluded their report by paying a warm and just tribute of praise to Mr. James Hall, the joint collector of this and the Victoria auxiliaries. Mr. Hall labored in this colony for six months, during which he travelled about 2000 miles, sold 347 volumes in nine different languages, for which he received \$220 37s. He also received subscriptions and donations in aid of the funds of the Society amounting to \$60.

After giving a detailed account of the collector's visits to and sales in almost every inhabited portion of the colony, the report states:—"From this sketch it will be seen that a very extensive field has been traversed—a very general distribution made of the volumes sold—and a great want, whether felt or not, supplied, which could not have been accomplished so effectively by any other instrumentality."

When the reading of the report was concluded the Chairman called upon the Venerable Archdeacon Wright to move the first resolution, which he did in a very able and interesting speech. The resolution, which read as follows, was seconded by Wm. Clarkson, Esq., and passed by acclamation:—"Resolved, That the report now read be adopted, and an abstract thereof, together with a list of members contributing to the funds of the society, be printed and circulated under the direction of the committee."

The second resolution was moved by Rev. A. C. Garrett, B. A., of Victoria, who represented the sister society of Vancouver Island upon the occasion. Mr. Garrett's appearance upon the platform was the signal for a burst of applause of the most hearty and enthusiastic description. To those of our readers who have had the pleasure of listening to this popular speaker we need say

no more than that he excelled himself, while to such as have been less fortunate suffice it to say, in a word, that for half-an-hour he electrified the audience with a continuous gush of that burning, Irish eloquence, so peculiar to himself, and which was only interrupted by the bursts of applause with which the reverend speaker was ever and anon greeted by the enraptured audience. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. E. Robson, who went at some length into the rise and progress of the Parent Society, interspersing his remarks with a number of humorous and well-selected anecdotes, which were well received by the audience. The second resolution was to the following effect:—"That the measure of success accompanying the exertions of this and all other Bible Societies, especially the British and Foreign, during the past year calls for gratitude to Almighty God, and should animate us to still more liberal and prayerful efforts in the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures."

The Rev. H. Reeve moved the third resolution, which was:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed the officers of the society for the ensuing year: President, the Lord Bishop of Columbia; Vice-Presidents, Ven. Archdeacon Wright, Rev. J. Sheepshanks, Rector of Holy Trinity, Rev. E. Robson, Rev. H. Reeve, Rev. R. L. Brown, Rev. D. Duff, and the Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Attorney-General, John Robson, Esq., and E. B. Holt, Esq.; Secretary, Rev. R. Jamieson; Treasurer, N. R. Oliver, Esq., M. D.; Committee, the Hon. H. Holbrook, and Messrs. Wm. Clarkson, Greive, Kerr, W. J. Armstrong, D. Withrow, C. Major, A. T. Bushby, T. McKicking, Hayse, Tindall, Wolfenden, McIlveen, Claudet, Woodman and Capt. Cooper." In moving this resolution Mr. Reeve stated that in the absence of a late report of the Parent Society he had stumbled upon one 50 years old, and the reverend speaker, by comparing the position the society occupied at that period with what it is now, showed in a very interesting and impressive manner the astonishing success which has crowned its efforts. In the report to which he referred the society felicitated itself upon the issue of half a million copies of the Scriptures, in the English and Welsh languages only, during nine years, whereas now its annual issue has reached two million copies, in one hundred and thirty different languages!

This closed the proceedings of the evening, with the exception of the collection, which amounted to \$31, and a vote of thanks to the Hon. Chairman, which was moved by Rev. R. Jamieson, seconded by Mr. John Robson, and put to the meeting by the Ven. Archdeacon, who was called to the chair for that purpose.

Thus terminated an interesting meeting as it has fallen to our lot to attend in this country. We have only to say, in conclusion, that we could have wished to have given the report in full, together with an outline of the speeches; but a consciousness of inability to do anything like justice to the latter, and considerations of space as well as the hope that the former will be published in another form, are our reasons for not attempting either.

New Advertisements.

PAY UP AND PAY DOWN!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING CLOSED THEIR BOOKS!

on the 1st of January, 1865, and being determined NOT TO OPEN THEM AGAIN!

will hereafter sell

FOR CASH ONLY, AND REMAINING UNPAID

on the 15th January

WILL BE PUT IN SUIT

FOR COLLECTION, WITHOUT FAIL.

CLUTE & MAJOR.

GEORGE HOOPER, LAND AGENT, &C.

BEGS TO INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS ON HAND, FOR PRIVATE SALE, A LARGE NUMBER OF TOWN & SUBURBAN LOTS!

and in many cases is authorised to deal liberally with purchasers.

DIARIES FOR 1865.

At CLARKSON & CO.'S.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

New Advertisements.

Messrs. DICKINSON BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BUTCHERS

—AND—

CATTLE DEALERS!

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SHIPPING SUPPLIED with all kinds of MEAT and VEGETABLES on short notice, at

NEW WESTMINSTER AND VICTORIA.

ROBERT DICKINSON.

EDWARD DICKINSON.

FRANCIS DICKINSON.

FOR SALE

AT AUCTION.

BURRARD INLET

SAW-MILL!

TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE.

THE ABOVE MILL is capable of cutting forty thousand feet in the twenty-four hours. It is situated on one of the finest harbours in the world, with an inexhaustible supply of fine timber as any on the Pacific Coast. There are three pre-emption claims appertaining to the Mill, of one hundred and sixty acres each, for which certificates of improvement have been granted. The Mill, with all its appurtenances, will be sold at NEW WESTMINSTER, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865.

TERMS.—Three Thousand Dollars down; the balance in three equal instalments, in three, six and nine months. Approved paper, with interest. VALENTINE HALL, Auctioneer.

New Westminster, Dec. 29, 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH. **CAUTION.** LEA AND PERRINS' Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated **WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.** L. & P. HAVE discovered that several of the FOREIGN MARKETS have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. & P. forged. **ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.** * Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CHAMBERLAIN & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay & Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

PRESENTS

—FOR—

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

NEW YEAR'S.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOKS, FANCY GOODS, AND

TOYS!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

COLONIAL BOOK-STORE!

Call soon, that you may secure a choice.

CLARKSON & CO.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE.—The partnership hitherto carried on by WALKER & BRUNTON, Port Pemberton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in future will be carried on by JAMES W. BRUNTON, who will collect and pay all debts due by the late firm of Walker & Brunton.

JOSEPH WALKER.

JAMES W. BRUNTON.

Witness, FREDERICK SOUES.

Port Pemberton, December 5, 1864.

delo m

New Advertisements.

J. G. McBEAN,

IMPORTER AND

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

FEED STUFFS,

OILMAN'S STORES,

NAILS, AXES,

COAL OIL,

LAMPS & FITTINGS

AND, in short, every article usually found in a General Grocery establishment.

J. G. McBEAN.

New Westminster, Jan. 4, 1865.

FAMILY

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would invite the attention of his numerous customers, and the public generally, to his varied and choice stock of Family Groceries, Provisions and Oilman's Stores, &c., &c.

To Those whose liberal patronage he has enjoyed during the past two years it is unnecessary to say more than merely assure them of his determination to keep pace with the times, both as regards prices and assortment.

To THE general public he would say: If you desire to combine entire satisfaction with economy, do not go past the subscriber's new Store, two doors west of the old stand.

In Stock—A superior article of Smoked Salmon from Annandale's fishery, Mud Bay.

JOHN MURRAY.

New Westminster, Dec. 2, 1864.

CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES,

FRUITS,

NUTS, CANDIES,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

In the greatest variety can be purchased at very low prices from

ROBERT GREENBAUM,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. LEWIN,

Columbia Street.

del7 3m

NOTICE.

AFTER THIS DATE, URIAH NELSON & CO. ARE not responsible for damage on Oils or Liquids shipped in Tin.

URIAH NELSON & CO.

Port Douglas, May 2, 1864.

delo m

New Advertisements.

THE

BRITISH COLUMBIA MILL CO.,

[LIMITED.]

INCORPORATED 30th DECEMBER, 1863.

Capital, £8000 Stg., in 400 Shares of £20 each

Board of Directors:

STILLMAN F. WASHBURN, Managing Director,

GEORGE W. HAYNES,

JOHN STEADMAN,

CHARLES A. RINES,

ISAAC STEADMAN.

Lumber of all kinds constantly on hand, and cut to order.

Superior facilities for furnishing Cargoes for Exportation.

Orders for Lumber, either Rough or Dressed, solicited, and will receive the strictest attention.

OFFICE—Columbia Street, New Westminster, B. C.

no19tc THOS. McMICKING, Secretary.

THE INVALID'S FRIEND.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? Here is one:—Drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, abstain from them altogether; do not take coffee—weak tea is preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four of these Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, and avoid the use of sweets. If these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind, strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous, and renewing suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief, after all other means have failed.

The Stomach out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver, and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of liver & stomach.

Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds.

No diseases are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of disordered action may always be removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any congested veins, moderate the hurried breathing and enable the windpipe and lungs to perform their functions with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and thus fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and other pulmonary complaints.

Debilitated Constitutions.

In cases of debility, languor and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effect of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid cause of disease, re-establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, brace the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back to him his pristine health and vigour.

Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Headache and Lowness of Spirits.

These Pills effect a truly wonderful change in debilitated constitutions as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove excess of bile, and overcome giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:—

Ague Female Irregularities Retention of Urine

Asthma Bilious Complaints Fevers of all kinds Scrofula, or King's Evil

Blotches on the skin Fits Sore Throats

Bowel Complaints Gout Head-ache Stone and Gravel

Colic Constipation of the Bowels Indigestion Secondary Symp-

Consumption Jaundice Inflammation toms

Debility Liver Complaints Ulcers Tumours

Dropsy Lumbago Worms of all kinds Venereal Affections

Erysipelas Piles Rheumatism Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s., 1d., 2s., 3d., 4s., 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box.

* There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

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NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED desires to inform the public that Mr. John T. Scott is no longer authorized to transact any business for him.

REES REES.

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Important to

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This Journal is the

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Important to Business Men in Victoria, California, Portland, and Places on the Sound!

This Journal is the only newspaper published in British Columbia; it is read by every business man from New Westminster to the Rocky Mountains, and is circulated as an advertising medium for the Colony. J. DUNN, in Victoria, and T. B. BROWN, in San Francisco, are our authorized Agents.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1865.

Woodcock's Mills.

There is one local improvement which has not been noticed in these columns sooner, not because we deem it of little importance, but because we were waiting for an opportune moment. We allude to the grist mill and distillery erected at the lower-end of Columbia street during last summer, but which only went into active operation on Thursday. The mill is of a substantial and complete character, and is capable of grinding ten bushels of grain per hour. It was set to work on Thursday, and was found to be in perfect condition, performing its work to the entire satisfaction of its enterprising owner, who brought up a few hundred bushels of wheat on Wednesday to give it a fair trial. The distillery is upon a pretty large scale, having capacity to mash 50 bushels of grain per diem. The pipes are constructed of wood, and are of great thickness and strength, and pronounced much superior to copper ones. For convenience and completeness of arrangement we have never seen anything to equal this department, very much of which would appear to be owing to the ingenuity and skill of Mr. Morrow, by whom most of the machinery was made, and who seems to be the genius of the establishment. Connected with this establishment, and built upon a wharf extending out upon the water, is a piggery of the most complete and convenient description, capable of accommodating 200 "porkers," which will be fed upon the offal from the mill and distillery. Owing to the great price of wheat at present in the neighboring countries Mr. Woodcock has not yet been able to make arrangements for a regular supply of grain. So soon, however, as a full supply can be obtained upon terms that will enable him to compete for the supply of the market here, the mill will be in constant operation, and will turn out from 40 to 50 barrels a day. This is the commencement of a very important branch of local manufacture, which with proper encouragement will rapidly grow to the great benefit of the country. But like many other things, it needs legislative aid. Grain and sack-making must be admitted free of duty and a smart import duty kept upon flour, before we can hope to reap that benefit from the manufacture of our flour which now goes into the bread-pockets of our American neighbors. All praise to Mr. Woodcock for making a beginning, and we can only express a hope that he may receive that support and legislative protection and encouragement to which his enterprise entitles him.

American War News.

Victoria papers brought up by the *Enterprise* on Wednesday place us in possession of two days' later news. It appears that Sherman is before Savannah, not in it. Hood's retreat is described as a most disastrous one. It is said that he marched on Franklin with 40,000 men, of which he has lost 20,000. The Union loss is set down at 7,000. It is asserted that there was only ten days' provisions in Savannah, and that Hardee could not possibly hold it longer than 14 days. Peace resolutions had been defeated in the Confederate Congress by a vote of 44 to 20. The exchange of ten thousand prisoners had been concluded.

A CORPORATION IN A FIX.—The corporation of Victoria is indeed in a sad plight. The Council had incurred a liability of \$10,170, at the Bank of British North America, and they were, through the stupid bungling and incapacity of the Legislature rendered powerless to collect revenue wherewith to meet liabilities. In these awkward circumstances application was made to the government for the means to meet the note at the Bank, which fell due on the 31st ult. The reply was that owing to the state of the finances of the colony the government was unable to assist the Council, and thus the civic paper has been dishonored at the Bank.

THE TWELFTH.—The second session of the Legislative Council, as our readers are aware, opens on Thursday. We are happy to be able to state that, although the new Standing Orders will not take effect until adopted by the Council, His Excellency the Governor will provide for the admission of the press and the public, meantime, the latter upon members' passes. Thus there will be an end at last to that star-chamber legislation with which this colony has hitherto been disgraced.

NO NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.—We do not recollect ever to have experienced such a dearth of news as at present. There is positively nothing of interest from above. Dietz & Nelson received an express from Yale yesterday, containing only a few letters. The ice has all disappeared with the exception of a jam at the Orchard, about quarter of a mile in extent, but the water is still low.

SUCCESS TO THE ENTERPRISE.—We learn with pleasure that a newspaper is about to be established at Nanaimo. We wish the movement every success.

THE BODY OF DR. WARREN, who died in 1863 in Casiboo, is on the way down in charge of Jonathan Nutt, who is taking the remains over to Puget Sound at the request of his widow, who resides there. The Doctor was a Free-Mason, and this is done under the auspices of the Order.

Report on the Kootenay Expedition.

The Governor directs the publication of Mr. Turner's report of his recent explorations for a route to Kootenay, via Shuswap and Columbia.

By Command, ARTHUR N. BIRCH, Colonial Secretary.

New Westminster, 2nd January, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that his instructions of the 30th Sept., 1864, directing me to explore a route to the Kootenay mines via Lytton, Shuswap Lake and Columbia River, have been carried out as far as possible; but I am sorry to say that I was prevented from reaching the head waters of the Columbia River, owing to the lateness of the season, and the difficulty of getting provisions conveyed across the mountains from Shuswap Lake to the Columbia River. I beg to submit the following detail account of our journey:—

Having purchased the greater portion of our provisions for two months, the party, consisting of Messrs. Baxter, Roberts, Passmore and myself, started from Lytton at 2:30 p.m., Oct. 4th, and arrived at Fort Kamloops on the 9th Oct., where we obtained the remainder of our two months' provisions, and a canoe to take us to the head of Shuswap Lake.

The river from Kamloops Lake to Little Shuswap Lake is about 44 miles in length, and varying in width from 200 to 300 yards, with an average current of from 2 to 3 miles an hour, and in various places very sluggish, the current being scarcely perceptible.

About 2 miles below the Little Lake, and on the west side of the river, is a large Indian encampment, where we had to employ Indians to pack our provisions across the mountains; after great difficulty I hired five, but they were very unwilling to go in consequence of there being a great quantity of snow on the mountains.

Above the Indian camp to the Little Lake the river is very rapid and shoal, there being not more than 4 feet of water in places, but a fine gravelly bottom. This being a low stage of the water, there will be no insuperable difficulty to a steamer drawing not more than 18 inches.

Little Shuswap Lake is 4 miles in length, and 2 miles in width; deep water. The river connecting Little Shuswap Lake with Shuswap Lake is about 3 miles in length, and 200 to 300 yards in width; very shallow where it empties into the Little Lake (about 4 feet), but good gravelly bottom.

Shuswap Lake, to the head of Main, or North Arm, is about 2 to 3 miles in width, bounded on each side by rugged mountains from 1000 to 2000 feet in height, in some parts heavily timbered, in others—and much the largest proportion—the forest has been burnt. The mountains have indications of being auriferous; saw several quartz ledges cropping out of the mountain slopes.

Arrived at the head of Shuswap Lake on the evening of the 15th Oct. At this place we had to "cache" some of our provisions, the Indians not being able to pack the whole.

On the 16th we started for Columbia River, each man carrying his blankets, and the Indians 100 lbs. apiece.

The valley at the head of Shuswap Lake is about 1½ miles in width, and running in a northerly direction for about 9 miles, where it forks, one fork coming from the N.W., the other from the N.E. The stream running through the valley is 100 feet in width. We followed up the N.E. fork for about 7 miles, where the river again forks—the main stream coming from the north, and continued up the N.E. branch until we arrived at the summit, passing a number of small lakes near the summit. The summit is 3,000 feet above the sea level. The distance from Shuswap Lake is about 30 miles, the country being heavily timbered to within 2 miles of the summit. For about 2 miles on each side of the summit there was 12 to 18 inches of snow when we passed over. From the summit the valley bears E.S.E. to the Columbia River, the distance being about 15 miles, and heavily timbered the whole way.

A good road can be constructed from Shuswap Lake to the Columbia River, at an easy grade of about 45 miles in length, but the height of the dividing range will be a great obstacle during the winter season, on account of the snow, which falls to a great depth.

On the second day from Shuswap Lake, one of our Indians being sick could not proceed any farther, so we had to "cache" his load, the other Indians having as much as they could carry through the dense forest, there being no trail after the second day's march.

Arrived at the Columbia River October 23rd, where we had to build a rough canoe. Having built a canoe we started up the Columbia River on the 29th; the river at our starting point is about 200 yards in width, with a current of 6 knots an hour. About 2 miles up we entered a narrow canon five miles in length, where there are two perpendicular falls, one about 3 miles up, the other 4 miles; the first fall is about 4 feet, the other 7 feet. In going through this canon we had to make 5 portages of our provisions and 2 of the canoe.

From the canon to the Boat Encampment, the river is very rapid and narrow in places, with strong rapids at every 2 or 3 miles, and in many places the channel is blocked by large rocks. On some of the bars the depth of water is not more than 18 inches; but I believe the water is very low for the time of the year, though it was still falling. The distance from the starting point to the Boat Encampment is about 55 miles, which portion I consider to be impracticable for steam navigation.

We prospected for gold on several of the bars of the river, and obtained in nearly every instance from 2 to 5 cents to the pan; the gold, being very fine, could not be saved without the aid of quicksilver.

About 16 miles above the canon, at the mouth of a creek, we saw what some of the party consider to be the Cariboo Slate Range, where we obtained a good prospect from the outcroppings, the gold being coarser than on the bars, and what miners term rusty gold.

About 3 miles above this creek the trail from Shuswap Lake strikes the river. There being a number of canoes cached here, we took the liberty of taking one, four canoes being split up the

centre) intending to pay the Indians for it when we arrived at Fort Kamloops.

November 10th. Our provisions being reduced to 40 lbs. of flour we were compelled to beat a retreat, there being no prospect of obtaining a further supply in this locality. The Indians having all left this part of the river two months previous. Started on our return via Fort Shepherd, there being too much snow on the mountains to cross that way, and arrived there on the 23rd November.

The river for about 50 miles below the canon is not practicable for steamers, it being somewhat similar to that above; it also passes through a canon of 4 miles in length, very narrow and full of rocks. From this point the river increases in width, with extensive benches of apparently good soil and heavily timbered, until it enters the Upper Arrow Lake; in some places the river is from 1 to 1½ miles in width at the highest stage of the water, but at the present time not more than 200 to 300 yards.

About 2 miles above the Upper Arrow Lake we came upon some Indians encamped, where we obtained some dried salmon and bear's meat, which came in very acceptable, as we were entirely out of provisions.

Upper Arrow Lake is about 35 miles in length and 2 to 3 miles in width, bounded on each side by mountains from 1000 to 1500 feet in height, and heavily timbered. The river connecting the upper with the lower lake is about 18 miles in length, and from 400 to 500 yards in width, with scarcely a perceptible current.

Lower Arrow Lake is 50 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in width, bounded by mountains similar to the Upper Lake.

From 50 miles above the Upper Arrow Lake to within 2 miles of the mouth of Kootenay River it is quite practicable for steam navigation; from this point to Fort Shepherd the water is very rapid, and not practicable for steamers. Having obtained supplies and horses at Fort Shepherd, we started on the 26th November for New Westminster, via Kamloops, but on our arrival at the Custom House on Osageoos Lake, I was informed that there was a good trail by Hope, so I determined to take that route, it being much nearer. Arrived at the Forks of Similkameen on 17th December, having been detained 3 days by the severe weather and 2 days in getting snow shoes made for the party, the Indians having sold all their snow shoes a short time before we arrived.

The weather has been very cold and severe since the 4th December, the thermometer reading as low as 15° below zero, with keen north winds and about 18 inches of snow on the ground.

Having dispatched the horses back to Mr. Lowe, Osageoos Lake, by an Indian, and hired 2 Indians to pack our provisions across the mountains, we started the next morning for Hope, and arrived there the evening of the 22nd travelling through deep snow the whole of the way, very soft and heavy, the weather having turned milder. The depth of snow on the summit was 4½ feet, and on the east side to Hope 2½ feet.

We arrived at New Westminster at 7 p.m., the 28th December, 1864, having been detained by the Fraser River being frozen over for 12 miles, between Hope and Harrison River, the ice very rotten and dangerous to travel over.

I beg to state that in consequence of the party being so large, the committees of Yale and Lytton having decided to have a representative each, the expenses of the expedition have been greater than was expected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE TURNER.

The Honorable Colonial Secretary.

Letter from Quesnelmouth.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SIR,—According to the circular issued by the delegate from Cariboo West, that gentleman will use his influence to get the wagon road now terminating at Fort Alexandria continued to the Mouth of Quesnel, and also the portion at present incomplete from Cottonwood to Vanwinkle, and doubtless, in accordance with his promise, Mr. Moberly will at the proper time and place expound his views in a much more forcible and scientific manner than I can hope to do. Still, as the time intervening between such explanation and the adoption or rejection of the motion will probably not allow too much reflection on the subject, I hope that a few remarks in advance may not appear ill-timed.

It is generally admitted that great necessity exists for a road the whole way from Williams Creek to Alexandria, and the arguments in favor of the continuation of Wright's road to Quesnel have been discussed so freely that it is unnecessary to reiterate them here, but what I would wish to impress upon your readers is the importance of this piece of road being finished before that from Cottonwood to Vanwinkle.

For, supposing the road from Quesnel to Williams Creek completed first, all the old vexations will continue in full force until that from Alexandria to Quesnel is put through, for on account of the scarcity and poverty of the feed in those mountainous regions not a wagon could ply the whole time above Quesnel without having to buy provender, and consequently nothing would be gained, for pack trains could compete with them to advantage; but if the road to Quesnel were made a teamster could come straight from Yale to Cottonwood and deliver goods there considerably cheaper than the cost of forwarding them as at present, to say nothing of avoiding the troublesome transshipments and consequent marginal charges so dear to river steamboat proprietors, and (alas!) equally dear to the consignor, while they could be carried thence to the Creek at a very low charge, and be it remembered that a pack train can live where team animals cannot.

Afterwards, when the road is complete throughout, it will be quite another matter; because the teams coming for the greater part of the route on bunch grass the animals would stand a few days scantier and harder feed, being about to return to the more abundant pasture of the lower country, but this can only be the case after the completion of the road from Alexandria.

A LOOKER-ON.

Quesnelmouth, December 30th, 1864.

THE CONFEDERATION.—On our fourth page will be found an able and interesting article from the *London Telegraph* upon this subject which will repay a careful perusal, indicating, as it does, greatly liberalized public sentiment respecting the colonies.

PRISON RETURNS.—We are indebted to the politeness of C. J. Prichard, Esq., Governor of the Jail, for the following abstract of prison returns for the month of December, 1864: In jail on 1st of the month, 26; received during the month, 16; discharged during the month, 12; in jail on 31st of the month, 24.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES.—The *Victoria Colonist* of Wednesday notices two marine accidents in that neighborhood, one on Trial Island and the other off Sooke harbor.

VICE-REGAL INSPECTION.—His Excellency Governor Seymour will inspect the Hyack Fire Company at their engine-house on Monday at 2 o'clock.

LAID OVER.—Our inside leader has been laid over in order to make room for Mr. Turner's somewhat voluminous report, which reached us at a late hour.

THE STR. "ENTERPRISE," came up on Wednesday and returned on Thursday.

THE STR. "HOPE" went up to Harrisonmouth on Thursday, but had not returned up to our going to press.

A CHANCE NOT TO BE LOST.—Now selling a and under Victoria prices, a large lot of Baltic Shirts, Boots & Shoes, and clothing of every description, Winseys, Woollen Plaid, Flannels & Hats, also a large lot of silk Scarfs, &c., &c., at Arthur Bullock's, opposite the Colonial Restaurant.

New Advertisements.

ELLIOTT, STEWART & CO.,

BREWERS, VICTORIA, V. I.

HAVE INSTRUCTED

MR. GEO. HOOPER,

their Agent for BRITISH COLUMBIA, that their new

SEASON'S ALE

is in excellent condition, and ready for drawing.

This Ale is giving immense satisfaction, and can be obtained either in BOTTLE or in WOOD by application to

GEO. HOOPER, Auction Rooms, Millard's Buildings, no5tc
New Westminster, November 4th, 1864.

TO FARMERS.

DECEMBER being the month for sowing Winter Wheat on the lands adjacent to the Lower Fraser, farmers can obtain small supplies of several sorts from the stock of the Agricultural Association in New Westminster, hereby to prove what kinds are best adapted for this part of the colony, and to secure seed for another season. The Association have six varieties of Wheat.

W. E. CORMACK, Hon. Sec. de5tc

New Westminster, December 5, 1864.

HARDWARE

CHEAP FOR CASH.

CUNNINGHAM BROTHERS,

DETERMINED TO COMPETE with Victoria merchants, now offer to the inhabitants of New Westminster and British Columbia a well selected stock of HARDWARE, STOVES, COAL OIL LAMPS, &c., at greatly reduced rates, FOR CASH!

A GOOD article of No. 1 Coal Oil, at \$1 per gallon.

ORDERS from the interior will be filled at Victoria prices, duty only added.

New Westminster, Nov. 17, 1864. no19tc

NOTICE!

Antler Bed-rock Flume Co., Limited.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at THURSDAY, the 12th JANUARY next, at the Stock Board Room, Smith's Building, Victoria, V. I., at 2 o'clock, at which time and place the Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company on the 14th December, 1864, will be submitted to the Shareholders for confirmation.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN J. COCHRANE, Secretary. de21td
Victoria, V. I., December 14, 1864.

New Advertisements.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS

W. H. HUSKINSON, Proprietor.

CLOTHIER, HOSIER

—AND—

GENERAL OUTFITTER,

Receives by every vessel from England a General assortment of the above Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

Victoria, V. I.,

Govern't St., Between Broughton & Humboldt. de1y

TOYS, TOYS.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

MR. S. ZINN

TAKES PLEASURE in informing the inhabitants of Victoria and British Columbia that he is constantly receiving, direct from New York, San Francisco, and our own manufactory in Europe, a large quantity and well selected stock of

FANCY GOODS, WILLOW & WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES AND TOYS,

CONSISTING OF

French, German and Domestic MARKET BASKETS, Travelling, School, Dinner, Fruit and Work BASKETS; Infants' BASKETS, Cloth BASKETS and HAMPER; and Fruit BASKETS; Fancy and Willow Children's CARRIAGES, GO-CARTS and CRADLES; BABY JUMPERS, Nursery, Rocking and Children's High Table CHAIRS, ROCKING HORSES and PROPELLERS; Fancy VASES and China ORNAMENTS; Ladies' Leather RETICULES; PORTEMONNIES, PORTEFOLIOS; Pocket COMPANIONS and Photographic ALBUMS; A large assortment of BEADS, and all sorts of BRUSHES and COMBS; Feather DUSTERS, ACCORDEONS, Walking CANES; Checker and Grid BOARDS, DICE and Dice BOXES; Staple BROOMS, MOPS and Cloth POUNDERS;

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

ALL KINDS OF TOYS.

Being in receipt of the most of these goods from our own houses, and having no Agent to pay, I am therefore enabled to sell them at least 25 per cent. less than any other house in the colony. Having received orders from our houses to sell the present stock at San Francisco cost, I have therefore reduced prices 25 per cent. below former charges. Toys by the case supplied to the trade at very low prices.

NOTE THE ADDRESS,

S. ZINN.

Santa Clause Headquarters & Fancy Bazaar, Government Street, next to the Hotel de France. de10

DR. BLACK.

(M. R. C. S., L. S. A.)

Can be Consulted Daily at his Present Residence,

Columbia Street,

no26 New Westminster, B. C. 10

New Boot and Shoe Shop

MARY STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,

Boots and Shoes made and repaired.

—W. WOODMAN

New Westminster Feb. 1861. f12-1m

WILLIAM CLARKSON,

REAL ESTATE

AGENT.

HAS ON HAND OVER THIRTY VERY VALUABLE Town Lots. Any person wishing to purchase either improved or non-improved

will find it to their advantage to call upon Mr. C. for full particulars of situation, prices, &c., &c. se3tc

CITY OR RURAL LANDS

will find it to their advantage to call upon Mr. C. for full particulars of situation, prices, &c., &c. se3tc

CARIBOO EXPRESS.

DURING THE WINTER MONTHS OUR EXPRESS for Cariboo will be dispatched from New Westminster on the arrival of the California Express of the 19th and 29th, from San Francisco.

Our Patrons will please observe that we do not dispatch a Cariboo Express on the arrival of the California Express of the 9th.

DIETZ & NELSON, Connecting with BARNARD'S EXPRESS. de19

December 9th, 1864.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN
Is published every Wednesday and Saturday morning,
and sent by **Express**
To Every part of the Colony,
as well as to
Victoria, Washington Territory, Oregon
and **California**.
Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates, and
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
of every description executed in a Prompt and Work-
MAN-LIKE MANNER.

The British Columbian.
NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1865.

Confederation.
[From the "London Telegraph."]
On the Tenth of October, the General Convention of Delegates from the five provinces of British North America assembled at Quebec. There were some special features about the meeting which must cheer and re-assure all politicians who are rather patriots than partisans. Often before now have colonists conferred together, but it has generally been to complain of some alleged wrong at the hands of the Central Government. In our days the march of events is swift and steady; the plough of progress turns up its furrows with astonishing rapidity; and men who have not yet reached middle-age can already look back upon a total change of feeling and opinion in the colonial empire of Great Britain. Fifteen years ago the provinces were in perpetual discord with the English Secretary of State. Australia, sometimes asking for convicts, sometimes rejecting them, but always guided, properly enough, by the actual necessities of the moment, was a perpetual thorn in the side of the Administration. The Cape of Good Hope, solicited to receive our surplusage of scoundrelism, flatly refused to let a single rascal land upon her shores. Canada—not to mention other causes of dissatisfaction arising from the somewhat incongruous and ill-assorted nature of her population—had the grievance of the Clergy Reserves. Newfoundland was angry with us because we would not give the same encouragement to her fishermen as the French Government extended to those who carried on a similar trade at the islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre. The "blue-noses," as it pleased the Yankees to call some of the British North Americans, had plenty of complaints to bring against us. The truth is, in the first place, that the time was one of profound peace, when grumbling comes naturally to all men of English origin; and, secondly that the principles which should guide the relations between a colony and the mother country were not yet established. There were energetic reformers who pointed out the way in which practical freedom on the part of the colonists could be reconciled with cordial loyalty to the throne, just as there were men who urged that the best "national defence" of England would be found in the voluntary arming of the people, and that the way in which to elevate the moral and physical status of the working-classes lay in an honest development of co-operation. All these notions were then in the preparatory stage—they had to grow. They were fully discussed; now they met with acceptance, then they were rejected; but meanwhile the truth made its way. Co-operation is a fact; England is armed; and the colonies are free, without ceasing to be loyal.

Their affectionate devotion to the Crown—in other words, to the State—has increased in direct proportion to the degree in which self-government has been allowed them. Had the old vexatious "middle and middle" of the Colonial Office been persisted in, we should have had, ere now, either to submit to the disruption of the empire, or to put down an insurrection by force of arms. Even at this date we can perceive, from the very justifiable excitement prevailing in Australia against a monstrous attempt to infect the land anew with evils and horrors that are scarcely to be defined, so great is their infamy—we can see, from this natural and commendable resistance to a senseless project, that we only hold our colonies during mutual good behaviour. Nor is there anything in that fact to cause alarm, if we will but honestly work out in practice the principle that we already profess in theory. The hearts of the colonists are still warm in their affection for the old land; and if they, on their part, recognize how great a thing it is to form an integral portion of the British Empire, neither should we forget what credit and advantage we receive from them in return. The Australian difficulty must be settled ere long. There are bureaucrats in England who would risk a colony rather than revise an official minute, just as there are dogmatists who would rather see a hundred feeble republics than one strong and historical free State; but the public opinion of the land points to the wisest course. So far is this country from viewing with any resentment the protest of Australia, that the remonstrance of that colony has been echoed on this side of the water with redoubled emphasis; and, again, we see in the North American Confederation, not a hostile demonstration, but a natural development of opinion, and the inauguration of a system upon which our colonial empire, in many cases, must henceforth be ruled. It is hardly the duty of English politicians to enter into minute discussions as to the details of the arrangements which the associated colonies may think proper to adopt amongst themselves. All matters of that kind can be best determined across the Atlantic. The Home Government would of course exercise its veto if the resolutions accepted were of a character likely to weaken the bond between the Provinces and the mother country; but the direct contrary of this is the case, and accordingly it is better to allow the utmost latitude to the colonial statesmen. The task before them is not a simple one—it will try their mettle; but they have the friendly feeling of a whole nation to back them up. Easy would it be to indicate the difficulties in their path; but as it is they, after all, who know those difficulties much better than we in England can pretend to do, it would really be absurd to lecture them upon the existence of facts which are under their own eyes, and not under ours. In Lower Canada, for instance, we

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can all see that the French element, although as a rule loyal, is not untroubled with some malcontents, who will doubtless raise all the objections in their power. Between the bulk of Canada, however, and the more exclusively Maritime Provinces there can be no reasonable hostility; there is, on the contrary, a striking community of interests, which will be still more clearly seen when the Intercolonial Railway shall be completed, and Halifax shall assume its proper place as one of the chief ports of the world. Again, there are obvious differences of opinion with regard to the constitution both of the confederate Legislatures and of the local Houses of Assembly—differences of opinion in which, as usual, the minority must give way. Then taxation, especially of the direct kind, is likely to be distasteful, particularly to the Lower Canadians; but after all, if a national organization is worth having, it must in some form or other be paid for. The merely fiscal and economical difficulties will probably be more easily adjusted than those which are really caused by difference of race; and, on the whole, we see no reason to doubt that the statesmen over the water, who know all these difficulties better than we, will be able to overcome them.

The question of "government," next arises. Given the confederation, how is it to be ruled? The suggestion has been made at Quebec, and it has been received with enthusiasm, that an English Prince of the Blood should be appointed viceroy. The idea may not prove to be practicable; but at any rate, the fact that it met with cordial acceptance and support is another proof of the essentially loyal and British spirit which guides all these deliberations. There was a general feeling that the chief magistrate, whatever his title, should be appointed by the Crown, and that the local governors should either be selected by him, or else chosen by the votes of the people more immediately represented. Whichever course may be adopted, it is clear that the colonists desire to preserve as much as possible the elements of monarchical government. They have seen democracy tried by their immediate neighbours; and they don't like it. Accordingly, we may be sure that they will surround their next ruler with a reproduction of English forms, adapted only to the special requirements of the nation. Over all will still reign the Lady Victoria, Queen, with a sway unfeigned except by the benefits it extends, and the protection it confers. Next will be a viceroy, next local governors, next the representatives of the people, senators or deputies; throughout the whole of this organization they will run, like a silver thread binding it all together, the sense of personal affection to the Queen and of loyal fellowship with the mother country. It is even said that the colonies on the Pacific side will be invited to join in the confederation; though their admission could scarcely add material strength to it, and might indeed involve obligations which would have, in time of real need, to be discharged by the Home Government. Such obligations, however, so far as England herself is concerned, already exist; and the adhesion of the Pacific Colonies to the new scheme would at any rate tend to increase its moral strength. "Canada," or "Arcadia," or "British North America," whatever the name of the country is to be—we hail its consolidation with the warmest and heartiest delight. These sons of ours are joining hands in the presence of a common peril; it is for the Old Land which they love so honestly to bid them God speed, and to give them all the help she can.

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400,000 FEET
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Rough & Dressed, For Sale By
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J29 2c

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These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferer themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed time with advantage; and most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintances whom it may concern, they will render a service that will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

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Boston Bar, B. C., June 25, 1861. je27

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No. 9
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Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates, and BOOK AND JOB PRINTING of every description executed in a Prompt and Workman-like manner.
The British Columbian.
NEW WESTMINSTER, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1865.
How often in 1861—the day first appeared a place in our we have agitation of the colonists and, rooted prejudice by one the pre been removed rect in assert reconciled to, sure. Our le ened commerce the first; but miners, as a cided step in ing Board has the last obsta of an export ed an affair, to it doubtle grounds upon remain an it however inco colony have b they have bee ish Columbia may be some ply the whol mines, and re Victoria asso quickly as pos therefore, the rayed in host tax which w colony for a portion of the assaying it, to carry out the convenie we cannot say that we It is, theref to us wheth The opposit minds of son arisen from to be an ada always held taxed heavil was, therefo tional burde tion. Unde labor is too miner—alwa large major down with mous capita too cheaply a gold tax and perseve period of ve ral that we upon the re now that w done as to much will c law makes ization of t rate of tax penalty at ters for en tion. In c country w rate, one s half that would be s tation to s of assayed the great t the govern into bars, "slug" as And, trifi enable the outrageous as materia heavily up collecting becoming finds its w Not an ad